

## The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace....Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 18]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, APRIL 18, 1868

VOL. CL

\*\*\*This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typographic and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

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## Election

*State of Officials Was Chosen  
in September Preceding  
Admission of State*

## FEW NAMES ON FIRST BALLOT

*People Voted Only on Governor,  
Lieutenant Governor, and  
Assembly Members*

Illinois, moving rapidly toward its ultimate destiny of statehood, held an election for state officers and members of the general assembly on September 17, 1818. These officials were to take office after Congress had approved the proposed state constitution and had determined that the territory, aspiring to membership in the Union, had met all other requirements contained in the enabling act which had been passed in April. In the interim the territorial government headed by Governor Ninian Edwards continued to function.

Congress, rejecting challenges to the correctness of the census, completed its review and gave its approval in time for President Monroe to proclaim the admission of Illinois as a state in the Union on December 3, 1818. Barely eleven months had passed since the statehood petition of the Illinois territorial legislature had been received in Washington.

The State which had come into being had the same boundaries as does Illinois today; it had the same rivers, the same topography and, save for a few minor changes, the same climate. But in 1818, the entire population, with the exception of a few fur traders, lead miners and soldiers, lived in the far southern part of the State and, to a large extent, along the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash rivers. That population (excluding Indians) numbered little over 40,000.

Schools were few, communications were scarce and travel was difficult.

Old Kaskaskia, seldom credited with a population of more than 2,000, was the metropolis of the new State. Shawneetown on the Ohio was next in importance. Edwardsville in Madison County was beginning to attract residents and gave promise of becoming an important center. Carmi, Golconda and Vienna were hamlets of recent origin.

Such communities as Springfield, Decatur, Champaign, Bloomington, Quincy, Jacksonville, Danville, Rockford and Chicago were still in the future.

A number of trails and, in a few instances, primitive roadways crossed the southern part of the state, affording passage for stagecoaches and horsemen. And the region's abundant waterways, the Mississippi, Ohio, Wabash and, to a lesser extent, the Kaskaskia, Big Muddy, Cache and similar rivers, provided passageway for others, plus the movement of heavy cargoes. Barter still played a major role in commerce.

One hundred forty-five years after its discovery by Joliet and Marquette Illinois, although qualifying for statehood, remained a largely undeveloped area. What the State has become in the 150 years that have elapsed since Illinois was proclaimed a member of the Union is a miracle attesting to its natural resources, geographical location and the ingenuity of the people who, during that span of time, have occupied it.

The Constitution of 1818, which remained the State's organic law until 1818, reflected distrust of centralized government. It gave little power to the Governor, vesting most of it in the General Assembly. The Supreme Court and the Governor, constituting a Council of Revision, shared the veto power. But the members of the Supreme Court were elected by the Assembly. Most state officers were selected by the legislature.

Only the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Assembly members were elected by the people. The Governor was permitted, however, to appoint the Secretary of State.

Shadrach Bond, a wealthy landowner who had long been prominent in territorial affairs, was elected Governor in 1818 without opposition. A native of Maryland who had come to Illinois in 1794, Bond had served in the legislature of the old Northwest Territory and of Indiana Territory when Illinois was a part of those two political subdivisions. He had also seen service as a captain in the War of 1812.

The new Governor had lacked opportunity to obtain much in the way of formal education. He was, however, a practical man whose contemporaries were credited with a lot of common sense and he had, over the years, acquired sufficient in the way of social graces to be at ease in any company. For his day and time, Bond was a good if not a distinguished governor.

Pierre Menard, who was elected lieutenant governor, was a Canadian-born Frenchman who, as a Kaskaskia merchant, had achieved both wealth and popularity. He was president of the council of the territorial general assembly of Illinois during the entire period of its existence. So great was his popularity that the constitu-

tional convention, discovering it had unintentionally disqualified Menard from serving as lieutenant governor, rewrote the residential requirement for his special benefit. The convention knew that Menard aspired to that position.

The general assembly elected Edwards, who had served by presidential appointment as governor throughout Illinois' territorial days as a United States Senator. It chose Judge Jesse B. Thomas, who had been chairman of the state's first constitutional convention, as his colleague.

The constitution had given the legislature broad powers. The offices of treasurer, auditor, and attorney general were elected by it, instead of by the people or appointment of the governor. So were the justices of the four-member Supreme Court. The governor had been given the right to appoint the secretary of state.

When the roster of Illinois' first state administration was completed it read as follows:

Governor—Shadrach Bond.

Lieutenant Governor—Pierre Menard.

Secretary of State—Elias Kent Kane.

Treasurer—John Thomas.

Auditor—Elijah C. Berry.

Attorney General—Daniel P. Cook.

Chief Justice, State Supreme Court—

Joseph Phillips.

Associate Justices, State Supreme Court—

Thomas C. Browne, William P.

Foster and John Reynolds.

Illinois' first member of the national house of representatives (elected by the people, as required by the federal Constitution) was John C. McLean of Shawneetown.

Five of the men included in that roster were remembered in the naming of Illinois counties: Bond, Menard, Kane, Cook and McLean. M. P. A.

## FIRST NEGRO PRIEST

*Father Augustine Tolton Began  
Ministry in Quincy in 1887*

"If America has never seen a Negro priest, it will see one now." These words of Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Congregation of the Faith, informed a young American of an honor and a destiny. Augustine Tolton, born of Catholics who were Negro slaves, received the priesthood April 24, 1886, Holy Saturday, from Cardinal Parocchi in St. John Lateran, Rome, Italy. Father Tolton was the first Negro priest in the United States.

Augustine Tolton was born April 1, 1851, the son of Peter Paul and Martha Tolton, and received baptism May 29 at the hands of Father John O'Sullivan, with Mrs. Stephen Elliott, his master's wife, as sponsor, in the tiny, native-limestone church of St. Peter in Brush Creek, Ralls County, Missouri. Augustine's schooling began on the Elliott farm where Seville Elliott, his master's daughter, taught him Catechism.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Augustine's father fled to serve in the Union army and his wife, with their three children, a boy of nine, Augustine, seven; and a baby, twenty months, found asylum in Quincy, Illinois. She found work as a charwoman, and soon after took a job with her two sons in a tobacco factory.

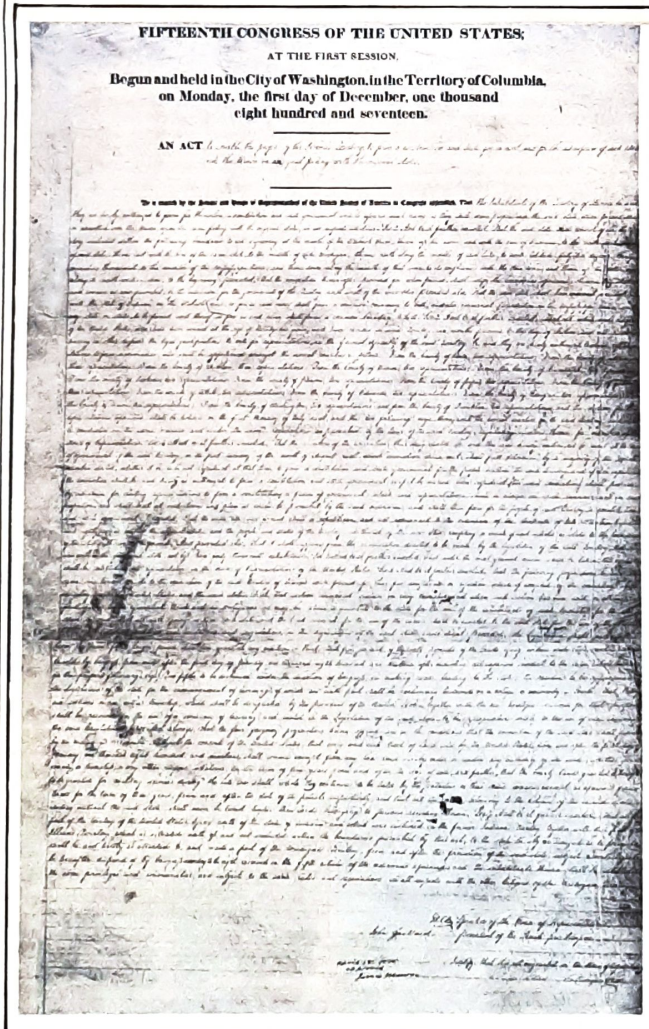
Augustine started to work at seven at 50 cents a week. When he was older he became a "stemmer" at \$6 a week. In later years he worked in a saddlery, as custodian of St. Peter Catholic Church, and as factory hand in a soda bottling establishment. He attended the segregated public Lincoln School for three months and St. Boniface parochial school, but prejudice forced him out after less than one term. Father Peter McGirr admitted him to the school later known as St. Peter's, and from that school he was graduated "with distinction." He was confirmed June 12, 1870.

A number of priests in Quincy tutored Augustine Tolton and encouraged his interest in the priesthood. He was registered as a student at Quincy College, 1878-79, and 1879-80, through the aid of Father Anselm Mueller, O.F.M., president. Father Michael Richardt, Minister General of the Franciscan Order, made it possible for Tolton to receive the clerical garb of a priest-candidate at the College of Sacred Propaganda at Rome in 1880. After six years of study he reached his goal of ordination to the priesthood in 1886. He celebrated his first Solemn High Mass over the tomb of St. Peter on Easter Sunday.

On his return to Quincy July 17, 1887, Father Tolton was warmly welcomed by the Quincy Journal. After celebrating a Solemn High Mass at St. Boniface, where he had "served Mass" as a boy, he was installed as pastor of the St. Joseph Negro Church in a building that had been an auxiliary parochial school and before that a German Lutheran church. At first his services were crowded, with many white persons helping him, but in time prejudice and local jealousies discouraged outside assistance and there were too few Negro Catholics in Quincy to support a parish.

Meanwhile Archbishop Feehan urged Father Tolton to found a Negro parish in Chicago and he was persuaded to accept. He began his Chicago mission in the basement of Old St. Mary's, with all Chicago Negroes as his parish. After four years of slow progress, Mrs. Anna O'Neil donated \$10,000 for the building of a Negro church. The chapel at Dearborn and 36th streets was called St. Monica's in tribute to its pastor, for St. Monica was the mother of St. Augustine for whom Augustine Tolton was named. He did not long enjoy his success. He became victim of a Chicago heat wave and died July 9, 1897. He was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, Quincy, as he had requested.

(Our historian is the Rev. Father Landry Genosky, O.F.M., of Quincy College. His footnotes citing authority for all statements made are available at the office of The Illinois Intelligencer.)



The National Archives

PHOTOCOPY OF THE ILLINOIS ENABLING ACT





**CITY CHARTER DAY.** The Old State House at Vandalla was the scene of ceremonies March 4 honoring 43 Illinois cities that had received their charters while Vandalla was the capital. Mayors and village presidents from 119 municipalities attended. The one-act play *The Long Nine* by Stephanie Jakus, winner of a Sesquicentennial award, was given in the Assembly Chamber by players of the Illinois State University Theatre. A new movie, *Illinois, the Rugged Land*, was screened in the Senate Chamber. Speakers at a civic dinner were Congressman George Shipley, Olney; Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Mayor Nelson Howarth, Springfield; and Deton J. Brooks, Jr., representing Mayor Daley of Chicago. The photograph shows posting of the colors at the Old State House. In foreground is Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.

### ✦ Marquette Mass ✦

A Mass to be celebrated at Starved Rock at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 14, 1968, will commemorate a Mass said by Father Marquette to Indians at the same place and on the same day and date in 1675. (April 14 fell on Sunday in 1675 as it does in 1968).

Indians from the Indian Center in Chicago and canoe enthusiasts from the Prairie Club, led by Alex Lysenko, will reenact the canoe trip of 1675 under direction of Father Joseph P. Donnelly, author of *Wilderness Kingdom*, a book about the Far West Indian mission of Father Nicolas La Point. The party will put 15 canoes ranging in size from 18 feet to 36 feet in the Illinois River at Marseilles at 10:30 a.m. April 13 and paddle to Ottawa. The voyagers will be welcomed at Ottawa at noon by Mayor James Thomas and will set up an Indian village where dances and ceremonies will be performed afternoon and evening. At 10 a.m. April 14 the canoe trip will be resumed to Starved Rock State Park where the party will be welcomed by the LaSalle County Historical Society and Blaine Pool, chairman of the LaSalle County Sesquicentennial committee. The Indian village will be set up in the park and will be open to the public from 11 a.m. until closing. Father Donnelly will conduct the mass as Father Marquette did in 1675.

### HONORED

Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Rockford College at its Charter Day ceremonies February 21, 1968, marking the 121st anniversary of the school's incorporation. Newman was principal speaker at the ceremonies.

### The Illinois Intelligencer.



PUBLISHED BY THE ILLINOIS SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION,  
101 EAST ONTARIO STREET,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611.

Publishers—Gov. Otto Kerner and Ralph G. Newman.  
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## BOOKS

*Custer's Last*, by Don Russell (Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas, \$6.95)

I should have learned my lesson years ago when a casual dip into a single Lincoln book led me inevitably to becoming a spendthrift collector with more books than shelves. For some of us there is a sort of book which resembles a salted peanut. One is never enough. Such a book is *Custer's Last*, by Don Russell, managing editor of *The Illinois Intelligencer*.

To one long familiar with the painted spectacle of George Washington standing up in the boat, the imagination of a Parson Weems, and the vagaries of a Herndon, Don Russell's first sentence reads like an invitation to a debate. "No single event in United States history . . ." he says, "has been the subject of more bad art and erroneous story than Custer's Last Stand." Some seventy gripping and scholarly pages and seventeen delightful illustrations later you're apt to agree.

The most reliable descriptions of what really happened at Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876, have had to depend upon the suspect testimony of Indian witnesses or on indirect and circumstantial evidence. The scholar may never be sure what did happen. He may, however, from his knowledge of the uniforms, equipment, and weaponry of the day be sure of some things that did not happen. In weeding out many of these impossibilities the author has nevertheless left us with an increased appreciation of the Custer art he presents.

That our appreciation of this pictured fight was shared by earlier Americans is evidenced by the way in which it was used to sell cigarettes and beer. The brewer involved, while easily the most famous of the commercial sponsors, must remain unidentified in these columns because of our indebtedness to a competitive Illinois firm which prefers Westphalian stallions to Clydesdales. What a wonderful time a modern TV producer with a news show would have had with this subject! Perhaps with the same commercial sense that caused contemporary entrepreneurs to charge admission to see a Custer painting, he would make it an attraction for pay-TV.

For the history or Western buff and for the aficionado in art the book is a must. The pictures alone are worth the price of admission.

My personal favorite, despite the boo-boos, is the beautiful reproduction of Elder's oil now on loan in the Amon Carter Museum. It shows Custer with long golden hair flowing behind him riding an air-borne horse of the same color getting out of that battle, and fast! One can only suppose that the arrow being drawn by the Indian in the left foreground found its mark, or Custer would have lived to fight another day.

The book and the art are great memorials to the man who could catch more Indians than he could whip.

V. L. S.

### LINCOLN'S DUEL

*The Astonishing Saber Duel of Abraham Lincoln*, a 40-page pamphlet by James E. Myers, gives full detail on a curious episode that was discussed briefly in *The Illinois Intelligencer* dated February 12, 1967 (No. 5). Four letters and a poem in the *Sangamo Journal* offended James Shields, then state auditor; later Civil War brigadier general and U.S. Senator from three states—Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri. Authorship has not been determined; Mary Todd, not yet married to Lincoln, was mixed up in it and Lincoln said he wrote one of the letters, although possibly he was covering up. Shields challenged Lincoln to a duel; Lincoln picked cavalry broadswords



FATHER AUGUSTINE TOLTON  
(Story on first page)

as the weapons under somewhat absurd conditions. The affair was settled without bloodshed after much legalistic maneuvering in which Lincoln did not come off too well. Afterward he seems to have been much ashamed of it, and Myers points out that on a later occasion he handled the matter of a possible challenge much more adroitly and without giving offense.

The pamphlet includes full texts of the letters that caused the original offense as well as the exchanges that followed. It is attractively illustrated by Betty Madden, after sketches by Mary Platt. Copies are \$1 at a new press specializing in regional materials, Lincoln-Herndon Building & Press, 6th at Adams Street, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

### COUNTY HISTORIES

Miss Eleanor Sawyer is completing the compilation of the Sesquicentennial history of DeWitt County, continuing the work started by the late Miss Lillian Kent, librarian at Warner Public Library for a half century.

The history of Edgar County originally issued in 1879 by William LeBaron, Jr., Co., Chicago, will be reprinted by the county Sesquicentennial committee. The Rev. Lewis Hopper is chairman.

Lucille Lawler of Ridgway is author of *Gallatin County—Gateway to the Illinois Country*, a county history published for the Illinois Sesquicentennial. Its cover was designed by Betty Irene Head of Shawneetown who won an award in the Sesquicentennial contest for her one-act play *A Handful of Acorns*. The county history is limited to 500 copies and the cost is \$4.25, including postage. It was printed by Gregg Printing Company of Crossville.

A 44-page booklet on Kane County history has been printed and is available free at the office of County Clerk William A. Vollrath in the Kane County Courthouse.

A new Morgan County history is planned by the county Sesquicentennial committee headed by Dr. Frank B. Norbury. Chairman of the editorial board is Dr. Ernest G. Hildner of Illinois College. Production will be in charge of Fritz James of the Hertzberg-New Methods Bindery. The last published history of Morgan County was edited by the Rev. W. F. Short of Illinois Woman's College in 1905.

*Pike County History*, by Jess M. Thompson was published March 4, 1968 by the Pike County Historical Society after many years of planning. The history appeared in *The Pike County Republican* of Pittsfield in a series of 193 installments, 1935-1939. Mr. Thompson originally planned three articles on the slavery issue in county politics, but extended that subject through 37 installments. He then continued into other phases of county history, including the stories of hundreds of families. The index contains thousands of names. Book publication was undertaken by the historical society while Mrs. Grace Matteson was president, and her successor Milo Pearson, Jr., signed a contract with the late W. P. Miller, who had set much of the type for the newspaper installments. After his death, his widow Dorothy Swan Miller, who also had worked on the original story, took over the contract. A grant of \$2,000 from the Quincy Foundation, George Irwin, president, helped to assure publication.

*History Under Our Feet*, a Sesquicentennial history of Vermilion County, is edited by Miss Katherine Stapp, retired Danville High English teacher, and will reproduce 300 photographs supplied by William I. (Pop) Bowman and drawings by Miss Betty Sullenberger, Danville High art teacher. The 150-page book is being produced by Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc. It supersedes a county history compiled in 1879 by Dan Beckwith. Earliest resident of the area represented in the illustrations is Ke-An-Ne-Kuk, chief of the Kickapoos. John T. Allen, chairman of the county Sesquicentennial committee is in charge of the publication and Mrs. Kay Albert is in charge of subscriptions.

### BOOK ON OLD HIGHWAYS

The Morton Arboretum has a number of copies of an important book in Illinois history and will be happy to send them to interested persons. The book is *Chicago's Highways, Old and New; From Indian Trail to Motor Road*, by Milo M. Quaife, with an introduction by Joy Morton, published in Chicago in 1923. It is a bound volume of 278 pages with chapters on the Vincennes Trace, the Road to Ottawa, Thorntons to the Lead Mines, the Green Bay Road, the plank road era, stage coaches and travel, taverns and tavern life. Address: Miss Carol Doty, assistant librarian, The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois 60532.



**CHICAGO DAY**, April 18, celebrates the anniversary of the Enabling Act that started Illinois on the road to statehood. A historical tableau previewed highlights in the state's past at the Chicago Historical Society. Shown here in the room featuring portraits by G. P. A. Healy are, left to right, Hoyt Fuller as Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, Warner Van Vlack as Abraham Lincoln, James W. Howard as Stephen A. Douglas, and Mrs. Claude Barnett (Etta Moten), the narrator.

### Illinois Believes

A 64-page booklet *Illinois Believes*, described as a guide to activities of churches and religious groups of all faiths in the observance of the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the State of Illinois, was issued in connection with the observance of the Sesquicentennial Sabbath, April 19 to 21. Many church and temple bells were rung for fifteen minutes after noon Friday, April 19, to signal the opening of the observance.



### HIGHWAY MAP

The Official Highway Map of Illinois for 1968, issued by Governor Otto Kerner and Secretary of State Paul Powell, is a Sesquicentennial issue, with its reverse side devoted to descriptive material and color photographs relating to the celebration of the 150th year of statehood. A City Map Supplement contains maps of the Chicago and St. Louis areas and more than a dozen other Illinois cities. The maps may be requested from the Illinois Division of Highways, Room 130, 2200 S. 31st St., Springfield 62706, or from the Secretary of State's Office, Room 115, State Capitol Building, Springfield 62706.

### First Treasurer

Mrs. Viola Thomas Fisher of Gillespie, Macoupin County, writes us that she is a direct descendant of John Thomas, first treasurer of the State of Illinois. Thomas, who had been territorial treasurer, was elected by the General Assembly, October 9, 1818, when the first state government was being organized. The last resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Illinois Territory authorized payment of \$3 a day to John Thomas for his work in furnishing "a copy of the laws of the present session to the printers." Mrs. Fisher tells us that he lived with his wife in St. Clair County during territorial days, and that "My grandfather, William Albert Thomas, was born in 1818, the year Illinois was admitted to the Union. He moved to Macoupin County in 1834 and bought land from the Government in Hilyard Township.

### ILLINOIS IN TEXAS

An Illinois Sesquicentennial celebration was held in Brownsville, Texas, during February for 2,000 winter visitors to that resort area from 49 states, Canada, and Mexico. Joe Gollon of Anna and Selden Mitchell of Mundelein teamed up to inundate the Civic Center Auditorium with Sesquicentennial posters, flags, and emblems. The entire audience sang "Illinois," led by Mrs. Nantha Dorris, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Rita Thorning.



**GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.** A display of portraits of the governors of Illinois and documents signed by many of them opened in March at the First National Bank of Springfield. Viewing a part of the exhibition here are L. A. Wollan, Jr., assistant director of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; William K. Alderfer, state historian; and Walter R. Lohman, president of the bank. The display will tour many correspondent banks.





CELEBRATING 150 YEARS  
OF THE GOOD LIFE IN ILLINOIS

ALL OVER THE STATE

#### CHAMPAIGN

A banquet for 150 persons in the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel February 11 opened a Sesqui-Centennial exhibit in Lincoln Square. Paul Powell, secretary of state, was principal speaker. The exhibit included the Carson Pirie Scott Illinois Rooms and the Illinois Bell Telephone series of historical paintings.

#### COOK

Evanston Historical Society features its collection of World War I posters in its Sesqui-Centennial exhibit "1918—A Year to Remember." Archer L. Jackson, Jr., is Sesqui-Centennial representative and Lawrence L. Belles is director of the society.

Homewood's 75th anniversary will be marked at the annual Homewood-Flossmoor arts and crafts fair, sponsored by the Homewood Chamber of Commerce at Central School playground May 25 and 26. Homewood Flossmoor Jaycees will celebrate the diamond jubilee by planting 110 trees throughout the community.

The American National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago, devoted 12 windows to a display featuring color portraits of the 32 Illinois governors, with an original document or letter from each.

#### DUPAGE

The Itasca Woman's Club, 11th District, Federation of Women's Clubs, marks the Illinois Sesqui-Centennial April 16 with an Art Show planned to be an annual event hereafter. Among professionals whose work will be shown at Itasca Country Club are Korean-born Soojai Lee Yoo, New Yorker Joseph Anthony Teresi, and Alex Bozichovic, native of Yugoslavia. In the amateur division will be the talented best of pupils in public and parochial schools, with emphasis on pioneer themes.

A flag raising at Wheaton city hall March 19 opened that city's year-long celebration of its selection as all-American city by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine. Wheaton was the only Illinois city among 11 chosen for the honor.

A combined concert and art exhibit was presented by the Elmhurst Symphony Orchestra and the Elmhurst Artists' Guild at Bryan Junior High School, Sunday, February 23 as an Illinois Sesqui-Centennial event. Judge William J. Bauer, chairman of the DuPage County Sesqui-Centennial Committee, was guest narrator for a presentation of Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait."

A concert saluting the Sesqui-Centennial was presented by the Naperville High School choral units and orchestra in the school gymnasium, Tuesday, February 20. John Pearce directed the six choral groups and Jon Jordens, the orchestra. Featured soloist was Laurene Batha of North Central College.

#### FORD

The room in the court house formerly occupied by the sheriff's office is being remodeled as a Ford County museum. Partitions have been removed and an 18-foot wall cabinet has been built. Exhibits formerly displayed in the lobby will be moved to the new museum and interested citizens have offered many new historical items for display.

#### IROQUOIS

The Founder's Day Dinner of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee of the Iroquois County Board of Supervisors was held February 29 at Watseka American Legion Hall. Shirley Miller Newman was principal speaker for the occasion celebrating the county's 135th birthday. Cecil Hamilton is Sesqui-Centennial chairman. A history of Iroquois County, compiled by John Dowling, has been published and is available at the Old Courthouse.

#### KANE

House hunting has become a Sesqui-Centennial project of the Kane County Board of Supervisors. The objective is to locate "right" Wright houses, that is houses that can be authenticated as designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, famed Chicago architect and to refute an assertion that the "farthest west" Wright house is in Wheaton. An article by Charles Ward, *Aurora Beacon-News* reporter, claims four, confirmed by Mrs. Clyde Nooker of the Frank Lloyd Wright studio museum in Oak Park. They are: A. W. Gridley home and barn, North Batavia Avenue, Batavia, 1906; P. D. Hoyt home, 818 South Fifth Avenue, Geneva, 1906; William B. Greene home, 1500 Garfield Avenue, Aurora, 1912 with 1926

additions by Harry Robinson, who had been a Wright draftsman; remodeled interior of a building for Colonel George Fabayan, 1907, now a museum in Fabayan's Forest Preserve. Mrs. Nooker nominated as "farthest west" of Wright designs a jewelry store in San Francisco.

Aurora College began its 75th Anniversary year January 9, 1968, with a series of events that included a Founders Day chapel service January 17 addressed by James E. Crim, president of the college, and an anniversary dinner February 6 at which James S. Copley was speaker. Other events are scheduled throughout the year. The college started January 9, 1893, as Mendota Seminary, when three students trudged through a blizzard to register with a half dozen instructors. The school was organized by the Advent Christian denomination with J. O. Campbell as president. In 1912 it was moved to Aurora and changed its name to Aurora College. The college has an enrollment of 1,375 and a faculty of 51.

#### KNOX

The Artist Guild of Galesburg is sponsor of a Sesqui-Centennial and Art Competition April 19 to 21 at the Hotel Custer, Galesburg. Judges are Representative Thomas Railback, Frank Ward, county Sesqui-Centennial chairman; and Dr. Clifford C. Loomer, professor of art, Western Illinois University. The First Galesburg National Bank and Trust Company contributes awards. Mrs. Wilson Harter is president of the Artist Guild.

#### LA SALLE

A program of Americana in Comedy, Drama, and Inspiration was scheduled by Hedwig Schoch for April 28 in the Ottawa Woman's Club auditorium. It includes an old-time melodrama *It Ain't Fit for Man or Beast*; *The Day They All Come Back*, by Robert Finch; *Johnny Appleseed*, by Vachel Lindsey, choreographed to narration and music; *Little Abe Goes to Blab School*, by Hedwig Schoch; and *If Nancy Hanks Came Back as a Ghost*, arranged from Rosemary Benet's poem.

#### MOULTRIE

A Lincoln's Birthday program of "Songs that Lincoln Loved" at Sullivan High School aided in raising funds for a Lincoln monument to be erected in Wyman Park under auspices of the county Sesqui-Centennial committee. Renna Taylor, chairman. The monument, being designed by Ben Watkins, professor of art at Eastern Illinois University, depicts Lincoln speaking in Freeland's Grove during his campaign for the Senate against Stephen A. Douglas. Taking part in the program were the Illinois Old Time Fiddlers, Sullivan High School band and chorus, Boys' Glee Club, the Singing Men of Sullivan, and C. L. Bland, Bethany; Mrs. Virginia Brooks, Lovington; and from Sullivan, Mrs. Marsha Righter, Mrs. Wilma Wilhelm; Mrs. Mary Margaret Dolan, David Mobley, Mrs. Viola Kunkle, and John Shuman. Earl Kunkle was director.

#### PIATT

The Illinois Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition at Monticello opened its doors March 1 and its 200,000 items in seven museums will be on view through October. The exhibition is sponsored by the Illinois Pioneer Heritage Center of which Dean Gordon is executive director. Nearby attractions are Voorhies Castle and Clock Tower Barn.

#### ROCK ISLAND

Moline's Illinois Sesqui-Centennial Festival sponsored by the School Board and the Jaycees at Wharton Field House March 10 featured the following musical organizations, with their directors: Woodrow Wilson Band, Tom Olaszewski; John Deere Band, Larry Oren; Calvin Coolidge Band, Michael Kmetz; Moline Senior High School Band, Louis Lilulio; Combined Ninth Grade Chorus, Misses Ecker and Cllnge; Sophomore Choir, Kermit Wells; and Moline Senior High School Concert Choir, Calvin Hedegaard. Speakers were Mayor James Amdt; Congressman Tom Railsback, and Ver Lynn Sprague, director of the Illinois Sesqui-Centennial Commission.

#### SANGAMON

The State of Iowa sang "Happy Birthday" to the State of Illinois in the Capitol Rotunda, Springfield, January 30. The Nordic Choir of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, brought official congratulations from Governor Harold E. Hughes of Iowa to their concert in the capitol. The message was presented by Weston Noble, director of the choir, to Lieutenant Governor Samuel Shapiro.

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## BIRD MAN

An exhibit honoring the work of Robert Ridgway, southern Illinois ornithologist, opens May 3 at Southern Illinois University museum in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Society.

Ridgway was born in Mount Carmel in 1850. At the age of four he started sketching birds. When he was 14 he was unable to identify a purple finch and a neighbor suggested that he send his drawing of it to the Patent Office. Fortunately it was referred to Spencer Fullerton Baird of the Smithsonian, who started a correspondence with the lad. At 17 Ridgway was named a Smithsonian zoologist; a few years later he became curator of birds.

His study of bird colors led to his identification of 1,115 named colors, set forth in *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*, a book adopted by the paint industry. Samuel P. Langley's airplane experiments were based in part on Ridgway's studies of the wings of soaring birds. Ridgway was author of *Birds of North and Middle America*, *Manual of North American Birds*, and 550 scientific reports. In 1916 he returned to Bird Haven, a bird sanctuary and arboretum he built north of Olney. He died in Larchmont, his home in Olney. Paintings, drawings, and correspondence from the Smithsonian collections will be shown at the museum exhibit.

## CORRESPONDENCE

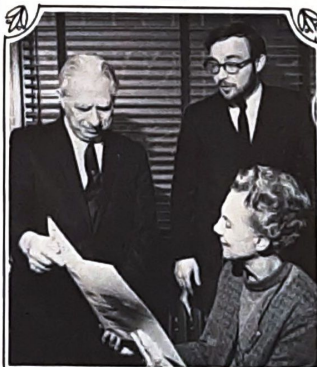
To the editor:

The caption headed "House Where Lincoln Married" under the two pictures in *The Illinois Intelligencer* dated February 12, 1968, is misleading, in my opinion, in its use of the word "restored," which might give many readers the impression that this house is the original Ninian W. Edwards house, preserved and restored at its original site. Actually the original Ninian W. Edwards house was more than seven blocks west of the new house and about where the Centennial Building stands. I believe the original house was razed completely. The "New Ninian W. Edwards House" is simply a replica, built from scratch on a new site. I have no quarrel with the builders; in truth I am happy to see their accomplishment and I think they have done a splendid job in building a new commercial Ninian W. Edwards museum.

Springfield Albert S. Lowe, Jr.

## CONCERT

"Anniversary Menuet," composed for the Illinois Sesqui-Centennial and dedicated to Governor Otto Kerner by Julius D'Albert of Chicago Conservatory College was given its first performance March 29, 1968, at the college's Nelson Memorial Hall, 64 East Van Buren Street, Chicago. The concert, second in a Sesqui-Centennial series, also featured the world premiere of a new work by the college's president, Dr. Francois D'Albert, "La Flute de Jade," a Chinese Song Cycle for Soprano, sung by Mary Patten Nibbe. Other works by the two composers were performed by Catherine Saurer Smith, pianist; Ford Goodlette, soprano; and Robert Reeves, accompanist. At the first Sesqui-Centennial concert March 1 works of Dr. Karel B. Jirak and Dr. Bernard Dieter were presented by Dr. Francois D'Albert, violinist; Alvena Recks Reckzeh, pianist; Ford Goodlette, soprano; and Dr. Jirak, pianist.



COMPOSE NEW SESQUICENTENNIAL WORKS. De Paul University commissioned Dr. Leon Stein, dean of the School of Music, left, and Dr. Donald Jenn, chairman of the Department of Theory and Composition, to compose new musical works which they are discussing with Helen Ticken Geraghty, chief of the Arts Program of the Illinois Sesqui-Centennial. Performance was scheduled for Friday, April 5, at the De Paul Center Theatre, 25 East Jackson Street, Chicago.



SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY, a play based on the work of Edgar Lee Masters, was presented in a central Illinois tour by the Readers' Theatre of MacMurray College, Jacksonville. Dramatic monologues and folk songs are used to recreate Masters' theme of voices from a cemetery along Spoon River.

## LARGEST ART FAIR

The 11th annual Gold Coast Art Fair to be held on Rush Street and adjacent streets of Chicago's near north side August 9 to 11 will feature the work of 500 artists as a tribute to the Illinois Sesqui-Centennial. Called the world's largest art fair—last year's attendance was estimated at 435,000—the fair is sponsored by the Gold Coast Association and *Near North News*. Joseph Zimmerman is general chairman and Amie Matanky is executive director.



ON WAY TO THE MOON? Senator Thomas A. McGloin, left, vice chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Commission, presented an Illinois medalion to Astronaut Edgar A. Mitchell, who hopes to take it to the moon if he is selected as crewman for the Apollo manned lunar shot. The presentation was made at a Navy League dinner in Chicago.

## PAGEANT

*The Golden Prairie*, a pageant by Kermit H. Hunter depicting history of Decatur and Macon County, will be given July 31 through August 4 at the fairgrounds as the county's Sesqui-Centennial observance. Mrs. Raymond E. Mulrooney, chairman of Heritage Committee, Inc., is in charge, with Ralph Colburn as pageant chairman and Margaret Vaughn, executive secretary. The production is sponsored by the Farm Bureau, which is underwriting expenses. About 500 persons will take part. Hunter, dean of the school of arts, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, has written some 30 outdoor historical dramas. *The Golden Prairie* was first produced at the Macon County Fair in 1960.

## HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

1. Who has been called "the great apostle of the West"?
2. When was Randolph County, the state's second oldest, created?
3. Who was "the great treaty maker"?
4. Name Black Hawk's second in command.
5. Two young French officers were burned at the stake by Indians in 1736. Who were they?
6. John McLean, after whom McLean County is named, received an unique tribute in 1829. What was it?
7. The Northwest Territory, advanced to second grade in 1798, became entitled to an elected assembly. Who represented Illinois at its first session?
8. What role did Vincennes, Indiana, play in the government of Illinois in 1800?
9. What ship made the first complete passage through the Illinois and Michigan canal after its 1848 completion?
10. How wide and how deep was that canal?



## TALES & LEGENDS

Oliver Pollock, a Scotch Irish immigrant who was destined to play a pivotal role in the winning of the Illinois country during the American Revolutionary War, was 23 years old when he, his father and two brothers arrived in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, then the center of a considerable settlement of Ulster Irish. That was in 1760.

The father and his brothers became landowners, grist mill operators and tavern keepers. But such careers did not appeal to Oliver. After two years in Carlisle he went to Philadelphia where he persuaded a group of merchants to entrust him with a cargo of trade goods. He obtained a vessel and a crew and sailed for the West Indies where, trading from port to port, he met with success. Five years later he was well established as a factor with headquarters in Havana, where he was the head of an "eminent house."

Pollock became proficient in Spanish and also made many friends in high position in the colonial governments of Spain.

New Orleans, an increasingly important shipping and commercial center, one which offered opportunity for trade with Havana and other Atlantic seaboard ports, attracted Pollock's attention. At the time, New Orleans was the principal market for Illinois products. In 1768, he established himself in that Gulf port. It wasn't long until his vessels were seen in English, Spanish and French ports as well as in those of the Caribbean and along the United States eastern seaboard.

He quickly became the leading merchant in that city. The favored position he had held with Spanish officials in Havana was continued in New Orleans.

One facet of the trade he handled was that with the Illinois country from which was received flour, peltry, furs, salted buffalo meat, cured hams, bear's oil, tobacco and lead. In exchange, New Orleans shipped liquors, groceries, drygoods and other commodities upstream. Through this trade, Pollock made friends with influential merchants in the Illinois country and acquired considerable knowledge of it.

Spain was not adverse to the cause of the 13 colonies when they declared their independence of England; in fact, Spanish New World officials, including those at New Orleans, believed that the success of the colonies would help to stabilize the Spanish position in the Western Hemisphere by removing the English threat.

Pollock was encouraged by Spanish officials in New Orleans to supply colonial

forces west of the Alleghenies with needed powder, shot and clothing. He soon achieved the status of an agent for Virginia which, for a time, was able to reimburse him for the expenditures he made on its behalf.

George Rogers Clark, soon after his capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, began issuing drafts on Pollock for needed supplies. For example, it was by such drafts that Clark paid for horses and other supplies he obtained locally.

In addition, as stated by James Alton James in his article on Pollock which appeared in the 1934 Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society (Publication No. 41): "Large bateaux rowed with twenty-four oars, loaded with goods sent by Pollock, under the protection of the Spanish flag, slipped past Natchez, then under the control of the British, and in from eight-five to ninety days arrived at St. Louis or the Illinois posts."

Clark gave full credit to Pollock for this assistance. On one occasion Clark wrote that Pollock's assistance "enabled me to keep possession of that (Illinois) country."

This view was sustained by two of three commissioners who were chosen to examine the claims of Virginia against the United States for debts contracted by Pollock, who spent much of his fortune to sustain Clark's enterprises.

"It appears to me," so wrote David Henley, one of them, "from the knowledge I have of the Illinois account and papers . . . that your (Pollock's) exertions in behalf of General Clark and the troops under his command, was a means of enabling him to hold the country and support his army."

Another commissioner, William Heth, made this appraisal: "There is no circumstance of which I am more convinced than that the conquest of the Illinois country could not have been maintained by Virginia and that consequently that it would not now form a part of the United States if it had not been for your assistance and very liberal advances."

Theodore C. Pease, author of *The Story of Illinois*, states that Pollock, in keeping Clark supplied, ruined himself financially. Later, in his discussion of this same episode, Pease stated: "Drafts drawn by Clark on Pollock at New Orleans exhausted Pollock's private fortune long before his patriotism."

Pollock made some recovery but far short of that which he had invested in the winning of the west for the new nation. He was to Clark and Illinois what Gouverneur Morris was to Washington and the east coast colonies during the rebellion.

\*\*\*

M. P. A.

## POETRY

Herman Melville, famed author of *Moby Dick*, spent most of his life along the Eastern seaboard, or at sea. However, during 1840 he visited his uncle Thomas Melville in Galena, Illinois, and while on a lecture tour in 1859 he spoke in Chicago, Rockford, and Quincy. One result of his Illinois visits was a short poem, reproduced here from *Selected Poems of Herman Melville*, edited by Hennig Cohen and published by Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.

### TROPHIES OF PEACE

ILLINOIS IN 1840

Files on files of Prairie Maize:  
On hosts of spears the morning plays!  
Aloft the rustling streamers show:  
The floss embrowned is rich below.  
When Asia scarfed in silks came on  
Against the Greek at Marathon,  
Did each plume and pennon dance  
Sun-lit thus on helm and lance  
Mindless of War's sickle so?  
For them, a tasseled dance of death:  
For these—the reapers reap them low.  
Reap them low, and stack the plain  
With Ceres' trophies, golden grain.  
Such monuments, and only such,  
O Prairie! termless yield,  
Though trooper Mars disdainful flout  
Nor Annals fame the field.

Three "I's" there are in Illinois—  
I think, I can, I will!  
There are two "L's" in Illinois  
They both are proud in skill,  
To finish off this little game  
Three other letters of our name  
Lie hidden in accomplishment,  
Now isn't that astonishment?

Carl Haverlin

## EDITOR'S NOTE:

The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



## To Bridge Builders.

A Man is wanted to build a bridge over the Little Wabash river, at Carmi, Illinois territory. The river, when low, is about 130 feet wide, one foot deep, bottom smooth rock—banks about 35 feet high, the water rise to the depth of 32 feet. The above mentioned bridge will be let or contracted for on the first Monday in May next. As a good bridge is more our object than a cheap one, a skillful bridge builder will meet with liberal encouragement.

Leonard White,  
Benja. White,  
Will. M. Henry,  
W. Hargrave,  
Lowry Hay,  
James Gray,

Commissioners.

Carmi, April 2. 33-4t.

## Bank of Illinois.

STOCK-HOLDERS of the above institution are hereby notified that a third instalment of ten dollars on each share, is required to be paid at the banking house in Shawnoetown, on the first Monday in July next.

By order of the president and directors.

John C. Rives, Cash'r.  
Shawnoetown, March 28. 33-4t.

## TOWN LOTS,

FOR Sale in the town of Hurricane, on the last Thursday in May next. This town is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio river, twenty-two miles below Shawnoetown, fifteen from Salem, Ky. and thirty-two above the mouth of Cumberland river—is altogether free from inundation, high, and a commanding prospect, both up and down the river. It is also surrounded by fertile lands and watered with abundance of excellent living springs.

It is a great crossway from the southern and western states, to the principal towns upon the Mississippi river adjoining the Missouri territory; and for its eligibility is perhaps exceeded by none from the Wabash to the mouth of the Ohio.

The first respectable mechanics, who settle here permanently, and carry on their business to good purposes, will have a lot gratis, and all others who wish to become citizens, will meet with liberal encouragement by the proprietor.

James D. Scott.  
Pope county, Ill. March 2. 33-4t.

## Notice,

The hon. Judge Cook, has resigned his judgeship for the western circuit of this territory.

## PROPOSALS,

FOR publishing by subscription, in pamphlet form, the numbers that appeared in the Western Intelligencer, in the summer of eighteen hundred and sixteen, over the signature of "A FOR TO RELIGIOUS TYRANNY," together with several other numbers not yet published on the same subject, by the same pen; wherein is described the unabating exertions of many preachers in this country to acquire through the influence of religion, a political ascendancy over the public mind so as to fill all offices in the gift of the people, either with preachers or with persons professing religion, to the utter exclusion from office of the balance of society. And the question is fairly discussed.

Has the man who professes religion claims to office on that account alone, beyond his fellow citizen whose character is fair, but who makes no such profession?

The pamphlet will contain about sixty or seventy pages, and will appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify its publication.

TERMS—Seventy five cents for each copy on delivery

A foe to religious tyranny.  
Kaskaskia, Dec. 19.

## BOOKS.

The undersigned requests all persons who may have any of the following books, belonging to the estate of N. G. R. Rhea, esq. dec. in their possession, to return them as soon as possible.

Patterson's Laws of N. Jersey, one volume missing. Burne's notes on cases, one vol. Wood's conveyancing, 6 vols. 3 missing. Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vols. Pennington on small cases, one vol. Powell on device, one vol. Cruise on real property, one vol. Robertson's America, 2 vols. Hume's history of England, 5 vols. Lee's memoirs of the war in the S. department, 2 vols. Ancient Europe, one vol.—McKintzie's voyages, 2 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols. Burgh's dignity of human nature. Spectator, 8 vols. Bailey's dictionary. Port folio. Federalist, one vol. Sterne's works, 4 vols. Henry, by Cumberland, 4 vols. Think-L-to-myself. British theatre, 8 vols.—Shakespeare, 9 vols. Glover's Leonidas, one vol. Persius, one vol. Democracy unveiled, 2 vols.

Edward Cowles, Admr.  
April 22.—34t.

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, March 26, 1818.  
Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seals of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare under oath, before the Judge, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

Approved,  
J. C. CALHOUN.

## Public House.

THE Tavern heretofore kept in Prairie du Rocher by Maj. Pierre La Compe, deceased, will be continued by Mrs. La Compe.

34-tf. April 22, 1818.

THE Subscriber has on hand for Sale, an assortment of MEDICINE and a MEDICAL LIBRARY, which he will part with low for cash. He will also rent his shop to the purchaser.

W. L. Reynolds.  
April 22.—34-tf.

## TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and lot, which lately occupied, in this place, is to rent. The house is large, commodious, and well calculated for a Tavern.—There is an excellent stable on the premises.—Any person wishing to rent it, either for a Tavern, or a private residence, can do so on good terms, by application to Mr. JOHN McFERRON.

All persons indebted to me, are informed that their accounts are in the hands of Mr. JOHN McFERRON, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Cox.  
Kaskaskia April 22d, 1818.—34-tf

## Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Boy or Girl, between the age of 15 and 16 years old. Enquire at this office. April 14.

## FOR THE INTELLIGENCER.

The Office of the Western Intelligencer, has been removed to the New Framed House lately built by Major Hugh H. Maxwell, on Charter street.

## Quiz Answers

1. Father Claude Jean Allouez, a Jesuit, who served from 1665 to 1690 throughout the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan regions, including much that is now Illinois.
2. St. Clair, organized in 1790, was divided in 1795, the southern part becoming Randolph County.
3. William Henry Harrison, Indian fighter and Indiana territorial governor, who negotiated many treaties with the natives.
4. Neapepe.
5. Pierre d' Artaguette, commandant at Fort Chartres and Jean Baptiste Bissot, the Sieur de Vincennes, commandant at Fort Vincennes, in 1736. They were engaged in a joint expedition attempting to keep the Mississippi River open to traffic between Kaskaskia and New Orleans when, defeated in battle by Indians near the Chickasaw bluffs, they were captured and put to death.
6. He was unanimously elected to the U.S. Senate by the Illinois legislature.
7. Shadrach Bond was elected from St. Clair County and John Edgar from Randolph.
8. In 1800 Vincennes was the capital of Indiana Territory, of which Illinois was then a part.
9. The General Thornton made the trip from Bridgeport (Chicago) to LaSalle on April 27, 1848.
10. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was 60 feet wide at the surface, 36 feet wide at the bottom and was six feet deep. It had 17 locks, 25 bridges and five feeders.